

(c) the product or service that was provided;
(d) the vendor providing the product or service;

(e) the address of the vendor; and
(f) the person or office to whom the product or service was provided.

Expenses being claimed should reflect only current charges. Original copies of documentation should be submitted. However, legible facsimiles will be accepted.

Section 3. Official expenses of \$50 or less must either be documented or must be itemized in sufficient detail so as to leave no doubt of the identity of, and the amount spent for, each item. However, hotel bills or other evidence of lodging costs will be considered necessary in support of per diem expenses and cannot be itemized.

Section 4. Documentation for services rendered on a contract fee basis shall consist of a contract status report form available from the Disbursing Office. However, other expenses authorized expressly in the contract will be subject to the documentation requirements set forth in these regulations.

Section 5. No documentation will be required for the following expenses:

(a) salary reimbursement for compensation on a "When Actually Employed" basis;

(b) reimbursement of official travel in a privately owned vehicle;

(c) foreign travel expenses incurred by official congressional delegations, pursuant to S. Res. 179, 95th Congress, 1st session;

(d) expenses for receptions of foreign dignitaries, pursuant to S. Res. 247, 87th Congress, 2nd session, as amended; and

(e) expenses for receptions of foreign dignitaries pursuant to Sec. 2 of P.L. 100-71 effective July 11, 1987.

Section 6. In special circumstances, the Committee on Rules and Administration may require documentation for expenses incurred of \$50 or less, or authorize payment of expenses incurred in excess of \$50 without documentation.

Section 7. Cash advances from the Disbursing Office are to be used for travel and petty cash expenses only. No more than \$5000 may be outstanding at one time for Senate committees or administrative offices, unless otherwise authorized by law or resolution, and no more than \$300 of that amount may be used for a petty cash fund. The individual receiving the cash advance will be personally liable. The Committee on Rules and Administration may, in special instances, increase these non-statutory limits upon written request by the Chairman of that committee and proper justification.

Section 8. Documentation of petty cash expenses shall be listed on an official petty cash itemization sheet available from the Disbursing Office and should include ALL of the following information:

(a) date expense was incurred;
(b) amount of expense;
(c) product or service provided; and
(d) the person incurring the expense (payee).

Each sheet must be signed by the Senate employee receiving cash and an authorizing official (i.e., someone other than the employee(s) authorized to certify vouchers). Original receipts or facsimiles must accompany the itemization sheet for petty cash expenses over \$50.

Section 9. Petty cash funds should be used for the following incidental expenses:

(a) postage;
(b) delivery expenses;

(c) interdepartmental transportation (reimbursements for parking, taxi, subway, bus, privately owned automobile (p.o.a.), etc.);

(d) single copies of publications (not subscriptions);

(e) office supplies not available in the Senate Stationery Room; and

(f) official telephone calls made from a staff member's residence or toll charges incurred within a staff member's duty station.

Petty cash funds should not be used for the procurement of equipment.

Section 10. Committees are encouraged to maintain a separate checking account only for the purpose of a petty cash fund and with a balance not in excess of \$300.

Section 11. Vouchers for the reimbursement of official travel expenses to a committee chairman or member, officer, employee, contractor, detailee, or witness shall be accompanied by an "Expense Summary Report—Travel" signed by such person. Vouchers for the reimbursement to any such individual for official expenses other than travel expenses shall be accompanied by an "Expense Summary Report—Non-Travel" signed by such person.

APPENDIX A: THE FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

Pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 492, agreed to December 10, 1982, the Sergeant at Arms has the authority to consider and ascertain and, with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration, determine, compromise, adjust, and settle, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 171 of Title 28, United States Code (The Federal Tort Claims Act), any claim for money damages against the United States for injury of loss of property or personal injury or death caused by negligent or wrongful act or omission of any Member, Officer, or Employee of the Senate while acting within the scope of his/her employment. Any compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any such claim not exceeding \$2,500 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate on a voucher approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Payments of awards, compromises, or settlements in excess of \$2,500 are obtained by the agency by referring the award, compromise, or settlement to the General Accounting Office for payment. Appropriations or funds for the payment of judgments and compromises are made available for payment of awards, compromises, and settlements under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

However, any award under the Federal Tort Claims Act in excess of \$25,000 cannot take effect except with the prior written approval of the Attorney General.

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, pursuant to section 302 of S. Con. Res. 21, I filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution. Those revisions were made for legislation that improved certain services for and benefits to wounded or disabled military personnel and retirees, veterans, and their survivors and dependents.

Congress cleared the conference report accompanying H.R. 1585, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008, on December 14, 2007. Unfortunately, H.R. 1585 was not signed into law by the President. Consequently, I am further revising the 2008 budget resolution and reversing the adjustments previously made pursuant to section 302 to the aggregates and the allocation provided to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Mr. President, last week the House passed H.R. 4986, a bill that is substantially similar to H.R. 1585 and that also meets the conditions of the reserve fund for veterans and wounded servicemembers. Consequently, for the information of my colleagues, I will be further revising the 2008 budget resolution pursuant to section 302 of S. Con. Res. 21 for Senate consideration of H.R. 4986.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,025.851
FY 2009	2,122.271
FY 2010	2,176.587
FY 2011	2,357.853
FY 2012	2,500.250
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-24.945
FY 2009	15.345
FY 2010	12.866
FY 2011	-36.697
FY 2012	-96.846
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007	2,371.470
FY 2008	2,512.564
FY 2009	2,526.556
FY 2010	2,581.669
FY 2011	2,696.949
FY 2012	2,736.623
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,294.862
FY 2008	2,476.456
FY 2009	2,573.413
FY 2010	2,609.610
FY 2011	2,702.343
FY 2012	2,715.437

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S CON RES 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS

[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Armed Services Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	98,717
FY 2007 Outlays	98,252
FY 2008 Budget Authority	102,110
FY 2008 Outlays	102,041
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	547,250
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	546,657
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	15
FY 2008 Outlays	112
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	-258
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	22
Revised Allocation to Senate Armed Services Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	98,717
FY 2007 Outlays	98,252
FY 2008 Budget Authority	102,125
FY 2008 Outlays	102,153
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	546,992
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	546,679

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 302 of S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution, permits the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels for legislation that improves certain services for and benefits to wounded or disabled military personnel and retirees, veterans, and their survivors and dependents. Section 302 authorizes the revisions provided that the legislation does not worsen the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2012 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2007 through 2017.

I find that H.R. 4986, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2008, satisfies the conditions of the deficit-neutral reserve fund for veterans and wounded servicemembers. Therefore, pursuant to section 302, I am adjusting the aggregates in the 2008 budget resolution, as well as the allocation provided to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS

(In billions of dollars)

Section 101	
(1)(A) Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,025.853
FY 2009	2,122.272
FY 2010	2,176.581
FY 2011	2,357.845
FY 2012	2,500.246
(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:	
FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-24.943
FY 2009	15.346
FY 2010	12.860
FY 2011	-36.705
FY 2012	-96.850
(2) New Budget Authority:	
FY 2007	2,371.470
FY 2008	2,512.558
FY 2009	2,527.441
FY 2010	2,581.501
FY 2011	2,696.692
FY 2012	2,736.438
(3) Budget Outlays:	
FY 2007	2,294.862
FY 2008	2,476.425
FY 2009	2,574.227
FY 2010	2,609.365
FY 2011	2,702.029
FY 2012	2,715.194

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR VETERANS AND WOUNDED SERVICEMEMBERS

(In millions of dollars)

Current Allocation to Senate Armed Services Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	98,717
FY 2007 Outlays	98,252
FY 2008 Budget Authority	102,125
FY 2008 Outlays	102,153
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	546,992
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	546,679
Adjustments:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	-6
FY 2008 Outlays	-31
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	271
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	-17
Revised Allocation to Senate Armed Services Committee:	
FY 2007 Budget Authority	98,717
FY 2007 Outlays	98,252
FY 2008 Budget Authority	102,119
FY 2008 Outlays	102,122
FY 2008–2012 Budget Authority	547,263
FY 2008–2012 Outlays	546,662

HONORING SENATOR TRENT LOTT

Mr. LUGAR. I join my Senate colleagues in expressing our confidence that many wonderful adventures lie before our friend, Trent Lott, and his family, even as we are saddened by his plans to leave the Senate.

Tributes to Trent will include praise of his extraordinary leadership abilities, his thoughtfulness for others, his physical strength and endurance during long sessions of work, his even temper and good humor, and even his vocal performance talents.

But Senate “insiders” will usually turn to the concept of “Trent the Vote-Counter” in an attempt to identify how and why our friend succeeded on so many occasions while many colleagues did not fare so well. I would not suggest for a moment that Trent lacked any counting ability, but I would suggest that a search for his crystal ball misses a major point. Trent was successful because he convinced people that they should support him and demonstrate that support by voting for him.

Long before he announced his interest in elective office or commenced “herding cats” on the House or Senate floors, Trent studied the Congress with the benefit of his able mentors, and he learned the fundamentals of how they had gained election in his home State of Mississippi. Trent learned that long before any vote-counting commenced, the fundamental task was to win hearts, minds, and trust of individual voters, and that requires evaluation of interests, the best arguments delivered in the most appropriate language with the best selection of time and place, and the steady development of trust.

We watched Trent win elections in Mississippi, from afar, but we have witnessed his House and Senate leadership races up close. He faced strong and able opposition. He was a graceful winner. He fulfilled all expectations and promises, and we know he will continue to do so.

Trent, I thank you for loyal friendship, personal encouragement, and the times we have enjoyed great experiences, together. I pray for your continuing good health and vitality which will make possible the enjoyment of your loving family and your service to others.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

STAFF SERGEANT SEAN M. GAUL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I salute a great American hero who has fallen in service to his country in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Army SSG Sean M. Gaul gave his life on January 9, 2008, after sustaining wounds when an improvised explosive device detonated while he was on patrol in Sinsil, Iraq, in the Diyala Province. He was serving his fifth deployment in Iraq and Afghanistan. His loyalty and bravery will be remembered. My thoughts and prayers go out to Sean's family and friends, especially to his wife Jessica and their young daughter, his mother Christine, and his father Michael.

Sean Gaul lived in Cresco, IA, with his parents until the age of 7. He then moved to Reno, NV, with his mother. He attended Reed High School, where

he was a member of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In 1997, he passed the GED exam. He was first deployed to Afghanistan shortly after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Before deploying for the final time, he completed the Army's sniper school.

Staff Sergeant Gaul's wife Jessica called him a “very good man and loving husband.” She said, “He did not waiver from his responsibility. He always trained hard as he led the way by example. He was focused and determined as he sought out more special forces training.” Again, my sincerest condolences go to his family and friends. I ask my colleagues here in the Senate and all Americans to remember with gratitude and appreciation a fine man and an exemplary soldier, Army SSG Sean M. Gaul.

RECOGNIZING THE SAFE COALITION

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, early in 2007 I met with a distinguished group of American business leaders and retired military officers who had formed an organization called Securing America's Future Energy, SAFE, Coalition for the purpose of improving our country's energy security.

This organization was comprised of a high level group of business and retired military leaders led by Federal Express CEO Fred Smith, and retired Marine GEN P.X. Kelley. They understood that our country's continued dependence on foreign oil coming from troubled parts of the world holds our entire economy hostage to events that are outside of our control. They knew that our energy security relates to both economic security and our national security and they wanted to do something about it.

Their organization worked to develop a specific, aggressive plan that would reduce our dependence on foreign oil and reduce the intensity of oil use.

Specifically, the plan called for an increase in vehicle efficiency through more aggressive CAFE standards. It also called for additional energy production here at home, both renewable and fossil energy, a much greater emphasis on conservation, and new and innovative ways to make more efficient use of our energy.

Following our meeting I decided to take the lead in sponsoring legislation to implement the bulk of the SAFE Coalition's plan because I believed it was the best combination of approaches to begin solving our problem of excessive dependence on foreign oil.

By the end of 2007 I am pleased to say that a substantial portion of that legislation which was recommended by the SAFE Coalition is now law. For the first time in over 34 years, Congress finally increased CAFE standards that require a 10-mile-per-gallon increase over 10 years. It applies to both automobiles and trucks and does it in a way that does not penalize large vehicles. But it requires all vehicles to meet greater efficiency standards.